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The Library Development Review 1984-85

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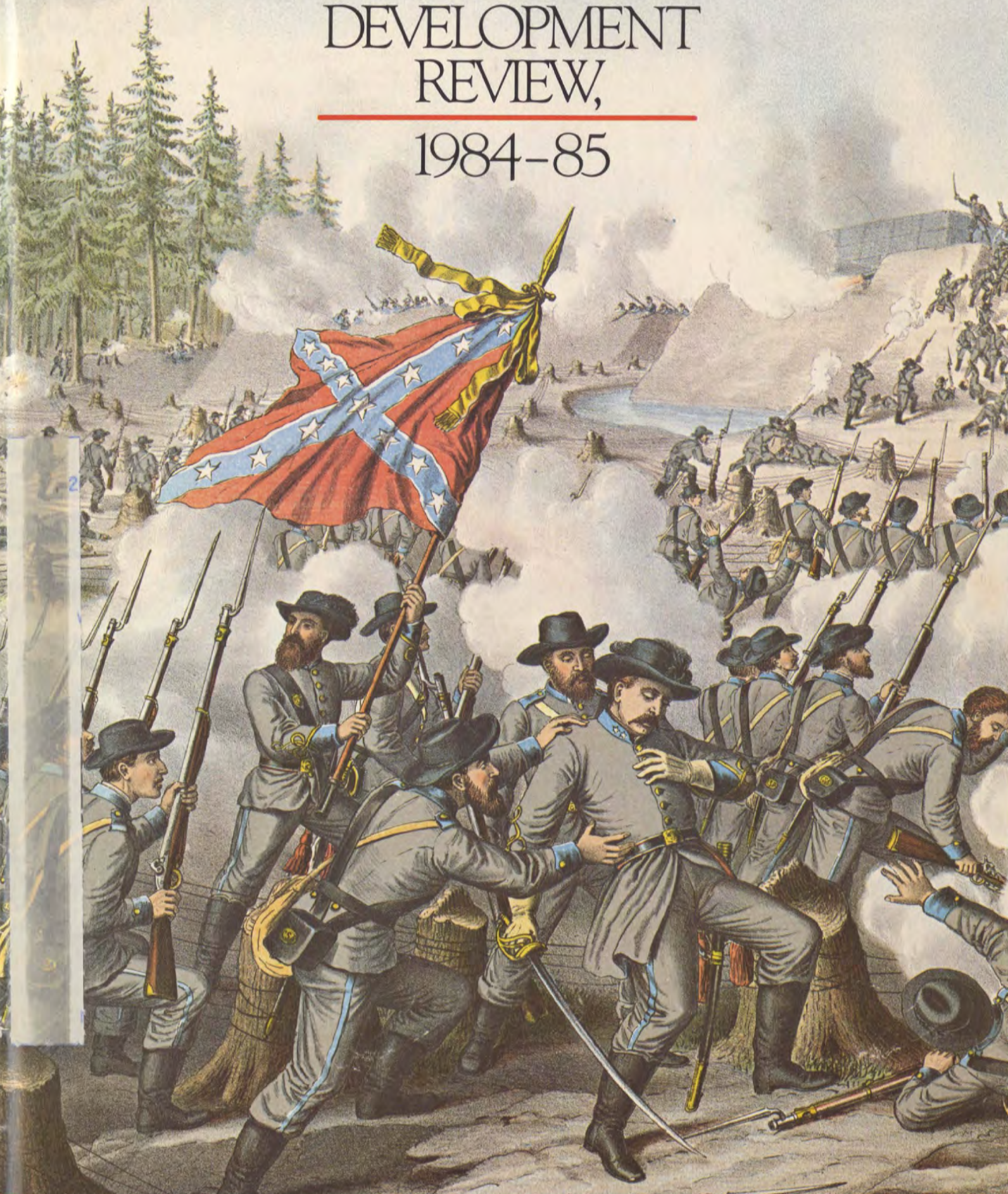
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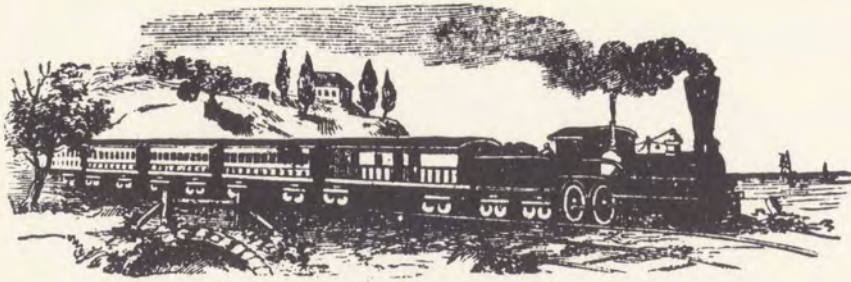
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THE LIBRARY
DEVELOPMENT
REVIEW,

1984-85





"A single track of standard, uniform gauge railroad ran from Richmond via Bristol to Knoxville. The segment linking Virginia with other rails into the Mississippi Valley was essential for Confederate troop movement and for transportation of food and supplies." (See story, p. 3.)

We here at The University of Tennessee Library are proud of the *Library Development Review*, which evokes, through the descriptive skill of our editor and his correspondents and the subject matter itself, the classic concept of libraries — the traditional safehold of the rich legacy of the past. Even as libraries change drastically through the burgeoning technology, this aspect of our profession will remain in our scholarly heritage.

We are happy to distribute *The Review* to our benefactors and potential benefactors, to the University faculty and staff, the UTK alumni, and the member institutions of the Association of Research Libraries. Many of the gifts described in these pages may be classed as Tennesseana, regional source materials which we always seek and hope to acquire. Thanks to our friends, we are now more able than in the near past to enter the competitive market for historical rarities. There was a time when we stood in frustration as our state's significant documents were siphoned away by more affluent collectors. I want our friends to know this and to derive pleasure from the knowledge that their generosity which enriches our collections provides materials to document our state history.

Ronald R. Hunt



Donald R. Hunt
Library Director



THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

1984-85

Edited by John Dobson



The Library Development Program Report in the past has been issued as the September number of *The University of Tennessee Record*.

The *Record* ceased publication with Volume 87, number 5, November 1984. With this issue, *The Library Development Program Report* becomes *The Library Development Review*. It will be issued annually as an unnumbered series.

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Historians tell us that Abdul Kassem Ismael, the scholarly grand-vizer of Persia in the tenth century, had a library of 117,000 volumes. It is also written that on his travels as a warrior and statesman he never parted from his beloved books. His library was transported aboard 400 camels trained to follow a line of march that kept the books in alphabetical order. Thus his camel-driver librarians were able instantly to locate any book their master requested.

Most of us in and around The University of Tennessee have modest personal libraries, few being as large as that of the tenth century scholarly grand-vizer of Persia. Furthermore, if we had one that large, our library would not be as cleverly mobile or accessible. Being unable to emulate this ingenious bibliophile, we therefore should place a greater emphasis on our collective library at UTK. I am honored and pleased to have this opportunity to urge you to do your part in supporting the University's current efforts to obtain funds for specific library needs.

Needed besides books and related materials are the modernizing effects of new technologies in cataloguing and circulating books, retrieving information, and the professional development of the library staff.

There is little argument that one of the foundations of an outstanding university is its library. Comprehensive universities, such as UTK, are in fact judged by the quality of their libraries. The completion of UTK's new architecturally striking Hodges Library will be a long stride toward the development of a quality library. That which is housed within its walls and those of Hoskins Library, however, will determine whether we have a truly outstanding library.

For the past twenty-six years, beginning with the inspired leadership and generosity of Dr. John C. Hodges, UTK has maintained a successful Library Development Program. Gifts of books, manuscripts, and other library materials, as well as funds for their purchase, have resulted from this program. Those of us at UTK, as well as our alumni and friends, should dedicate ourselves to continuing this excellent work.

Our library needs are great and varied, so I hope you will give these needs careful consideration and support them in your own way. Library improvement can take The University of Tennessee a long way toward its goal of academic excellence and keep it competitive with other institutions of higher learning.



Andy Kozar, executive assistant to the UT president, is a regular contributor of materials and is an enthusiastic spokesman advocating private support for the library.

Andy Kozar

Andrew J. Kozar

THE REVIEW, 1984-85

THE BATTLE OF FORT SANDERS

An Eyewitness Account

BY ROBERT L. MORGAN

The magnitude and brevity of the Battle of Fort Sanders made the assault one of the most famous during the War Between the States. Fought near the present campus of The University of Tennessee, the twenty-minute encounter was a turning point of the war. A vivid account of the battle is found in a group of letters written by Cpl. John Watkins, a Union soldier, to his prospective brother-in-law in Ohio. The letters were given to the Special Collections Library in 1984 by Watkin's great niece, Mrs. Curtis W. Haines of Oberlin, Ohio. In his letters, he relates details of the battle from the perspective of an eyewitness and also describes developments for several days preceding the attack on the fort.



Cpl. John Watkins.

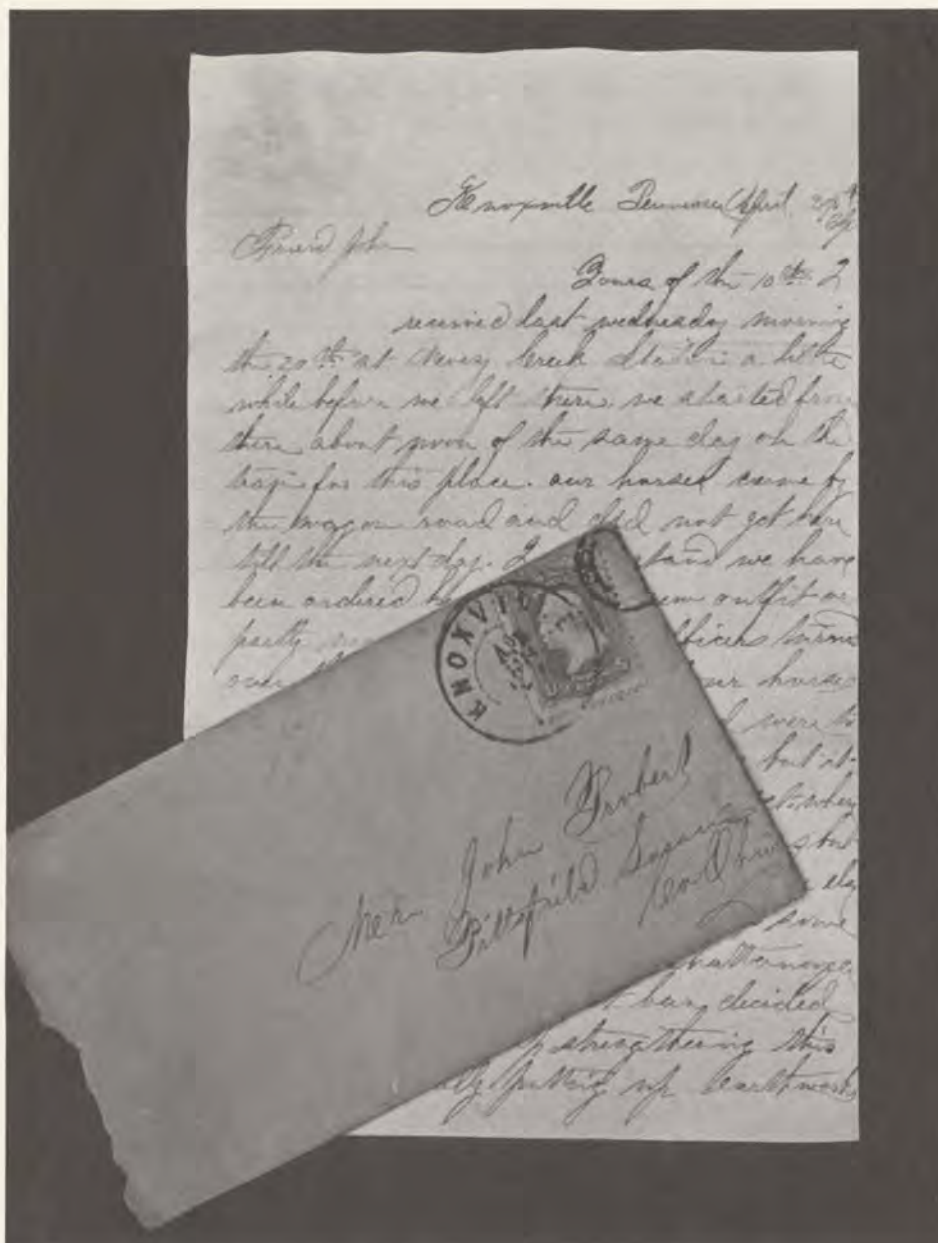
In the wake of some of the major engagements of the War Between the States, President Lincoln is reported to have said in early 1863 that if the Union armies could take East Tennessee, he would have "the Rebellion by the throat" and that "it must dwindle and die." Indeed, occupation and control of the area was crucial for both military and political reasons.

A single track of standard, uniform gauge railroad ran without interruption from Richmond via Bristol to Knoxville. The segment linking Virginia with other rails into the Mississippi Valley was essential for Confederate troop movement and for transportation of food and supplies. And from a political standpoint, increasing Unionist support was probably of equal significance.

In addition to the railway and growing Union sentiment, Knoxville had become an



"Drawing Artillery Through the Mountains." From Harper's Weekly, Nov. 21, 1863.



Letter from John Watkins, Knoxville, 1863.

important manufacturing center by 1863, with an arsenal, an iron works, a meat packing plant and a clothing and tent depot. As such, it was located at a strategic point between the capitol in Richmond and other Southern states and was important to the cause of both armies.

Events leading up to the invasion of East Tennessee by Union forces and the subsequent Battle of Fort Sanders began in early June of 1863, when Col. William B. Sanders was dispatched from Kentucky to destroy railroad and communication lines in and around Knoxville. Sanders and fifteen hundred troops came to Lenoir City and then proceeded toward Knoxville, ripping up sections of rails one mile apart. After a brief encounter with Confederate soldiers,

Sanders moved his men east to Strawberry Plains to complete their mission.

There was little activity in Knoxville during the summer, but the stage was being set for an engagement that would bring Union domination to the state. In mid-August, Gen. Ambrose Burnside complied with an earlier order from Lincoln to secure the area around Knoxville and occupy the town. The commander left Kentucky with a force of fifteen hundred men and traveled 220 miles through desolate countryside and over treacherous mountain terrain. He established his headquarters in Knoxville without resistance in early September and deployed soldiers in all sections of town. This extensive maneuver is evident in the first of six letters written by John Watkins from

Knoxville to his prospective brother-in-law. On the 4th of September we left camp about 4 in the morning just 22 miles from Knoxville. Marched to within 5 miles of the place and then halted for lunch, then we started on again. Got into camp just outside of the town about 6 o'clock. The Cavalry force marched into the town the day before but the gallant rebels was gone without firing a gun. On the 5th we left camp about noon and marched through town and went into camp all day, and about all I done that day was to sleep. And I guess it was pretty well put in for on the morning of the 7th (Monday) we were called up (our section) only about 2 o'clock and at 4 we were marched out of camp, for where we did not know for a day or two after. There was only the 44th 104 regiments and Kemble's Battery of 4 guns and our two pieces. That day about noon Burnside and staff came up and I came to the conclusion that there was something in the wind of some importance.

While Burnside and his forces were moving around the area securing East Tennessee, his soon-to-be adversary had been in Georgia and Chattanooga assisting in assaults on the Union lines there. Gen. James Longstreet was one of Gen. Robert E. Lee's most trusted commanders. In the last days of October, President Jefferson Davis suggested to Gen. Braxton Bragg, commander of the Chattanooga campaigns, that Longstreet and his men be sent to Knoxville to drive Burnside and his forces from the town. If it were a successful effort, the Confederate leader could rejoin Bragg before Sherman and Grant arrived.

Longstreet and his army of seventeen thousand left for Knoxville on November 5 in cold weather and with inadequate, sketchy maps of the area he was to penetrate. At the same time, Burnside was developing a series of earthwork entrenchments and defense lines around the principal fortification of Fort Sanders (then called Fort Loudon). Dams were built in the creeks and, to further strengthen the defense, a network of telegraph wire was stretched twelve to eighteen inches above the ground through a maze of tree stumps near the fort to slow the advance of the Confederate troops. However, before the union troops could complete all of their defenses, Longstreet arrived in Loudon and skirmishes were underway. The following day, November 14, Federal soldiers began to retreat toward Knoxville.

At Campbell's Station, now the Farragut Community, Burnside's men effectively held off the Confederate troops during the next day, allowing soldiers and townspeople more time to complete the

defenses. Longstreet and his men were also digging in and were devoting most of their time to building assault lines around Knoxville, thus beginning a siege that would last for thirteen cold and uncertain days for each side.

On November 17, Burnside, still attempting to slow Longstreet's advance, sent Gen. William B. Sanders and 700 men to establish another defense line. Infantry firing continued the next day on a hill north of Kingston Pike near the present location of the Second Presbyterian Church, and after numerous attempts to take the Union position, Longstreet's men camped west of town for the night.

The next day, a Confederate cannon and howitzer attack signaled the start of a gallant charge which penetrated the Union defenses. A few inexperienced Federals surrendered, while the rest retreated beyond the hill. Gen. Sanders and an aide had been watching the assault and, as they started to retreat for cover, Sanders was hit by an infantryman's shot and fell mortally wounded. He died the next day and was buried in a Knoxville church cemetery late that night. Burnside, on November 24, ordered the name of Fort Loudon changed to Fort Sanders in memory of the distinguished commander, the only Union general of Southern birth to be killed during the Civil War.

With the Union retreat, Longstreet now brought his men closer to town to secure a point from which to launch his attack. Sporadic fighting continued, as did the building of earthworks by both sides in preparation for the battle. By the evening of November 20, the offensive and defensive lines were clearly drawn. The next day, the fifth of the siege, bad weather prevented an attack or any significant exchanges of fire. John Watkins recalled events in his letter of mid-December:

On the 20th there was hardly any firing till [sic] dark then the rebels got another battery in position fired 4 or 5 times throwing shell clear over town and bursting 200 feet high. On the 21st it rained most all day and no fighting. The rebels had got clear round us from the river on the west side of the town to the river on the east side of town. On the 22nd it was a fine day and no fighting.

Burnside made another defensive move by burning a series of buildings between battlelines to prevent sharpshooters from stationing themselves in prime vantage points. The huge blaze from homes, railroad shops, the former Confederate arsenal and



Carte de visite, Gen. Ambrose Burnside.

other structures brightened the night sky and, when the flames reached a storehouse of condemned ammunition, a large explosion shook the town.

As Longstreet was making plans for the attack at sunrise on November 25, he received word that two brigades of about twenty-six hundred men would arrive that night to reinforce his troops. He then postponed the plan and, other than skirmish firing, little happened that day. With the message of reinforcements on the way, Longstreet now considered a strategy of starving the Union troops into surrender; but after conferring with his aides, he dropped the plan in favor of a better one.

During a reconnaissance of Federal lines on November 27, Longstreet and his chief officers came to a point some 400 yards from Fort Sanders and, through binoculars, observed a man crossing a ditch which had been dug as a final defense in front of the parapet at the northwest corner of the fortress. They incorrectly surmised that the ditch could not be more than five feet deep, when, in reality, the man was crossing on planks, which had been placed over a much deeper earthwork.

Saturday, November 28, the twelfth day of the siege of Knoxville, marked one more postponement of the attack. An earlier plan to strike at sunrise was delayed by an extreme cold, dense fog which prevented artillerymen from seeing the fort and fixing a proper range.

Final plans for the attack were made that evening, despite warnings to Longstreet

from Gen. Micah Jenkins, one of his brigade commanders. Jenkins had been told by another general earlier in the year that the ditch was deeper than assumed and could perhaps be as much as eleven feet in places. But the commander was firm in his resolve: Longstreet ordered the assault to begin just before dawn on Sunday morning.

His strategy was to fire an artillery round as a signal for the infantrymen to move forward. They were to strike at the northwest corner of the fort from a prescribed point some 100 yards away, with fixed bayonets and without firing. Since the most experienced soldier could fire only three rounds per minute, Longstreet knew that his men would need one quick, well-aimed shot. After that, the combat would be hand-to-hand, with 4,000 riflemen striking the 400 to 500 Union soldiers inside the fort.

Although the Federals were strongly outnumbered, they had distinct advantages, besides the wire network and the ditch. In their preparations, the Union troops had loaded four thousand rifles in reserve, in order to avoid the time-consuming reloading process. Artillerymen had been issued Roman candles to be fired in the pre-dawn darkness to indicate the direction of the Confederate attack. And, in addition to regular cannon capabilities, the officer in charge of the artillery in Fort Sanders assembled a number of spherical cannon shells, which would be ignited and thrown as hand grenades.

Conditions on Saturday night and Sunday morning were miserable. Cold temperatures were accompanied by a steadily falling mist, and some of the Confederate men were thinly-clad and barefoot. As the columns approached the fort in the early dawn, a lantern signal gave notice to the artillery to begin firing rounds into the entrenchments and the fort. John Watkins gives a graphic account of the ensuing action:

Sunday the 29th soon after daylight they opened on us from all their batteries or at least 5 positions and if the shell didn't fly around us I am no judge. The air was full of bursting shell but the most of them to [sic] high. I don't think that there was a man killed in the 3/4 of an hour that they shelled us and but one wounded and he was right beside us in a tent . . . I was standing up against the breastwork and saw the shell coming just as plain as day. We could hear them coming before they got anywhere near us and what a noise they make. While this shelling was going on the rebels were forming for a charge on the fort and the first thing our folks new [sic] of them they were within 20 yards of

the picket line and less than 300 from the point of the fort. And on they came with a yell 8 columns deep and one in reserve. . . . But the rebels came up over logs, wire, and stumps and planted there [sic] colors right on the outer slope of the fort. The slope there is on an angle of 45 degrees and about 20 feet from the top of the work down to the top of the ditch. Then the ditch is about 7 feet wide and 6 deep. They just piled in there on top of one another dead wounded and dying and the living to get away from the fire of our troops. One of them got up to one of the embrasures with some 4 or 5 behind him in front of a piece that has 3 charges of canisters in it, and he ha, hawed right out and says surrender you yankee sons of bitches. The words were hardly out of his mouth before the piece was pulled off and away went Mr. reb and companions blown into ribbons [sic]. But all of this did not last more than half an hour for those that were alive in the ditches began to call for quarters and the order was given to cease firing. . . . There was arrangements made right off to cease hostilities till 7 o'clock in the evening. As soon as the firing was stopped I went up and got on the parapet to look at them. And such a sight I never saw before nor do I care about seeing again. The ditch in places was almost full of them piled one on top of the other. . . . They were brave men. Most all of them Georgians. I would give one of the wounded a drink as quick as anybody if I had it. That is about the only thing they ask for when first wounded. But at the same time I wished the whole Southern Confederacy was in that ditch in the same predicament.

Among the two brigades of Confederate troops in the attack on Fort Sanders, 129 were killed, 458 wounded, and 226 missing, for a total casualty count of 813. One source contradicts Watkins's account of Union casualties inside the fort and states that 5 were killed and 8 wounded, while another says 4 were killed and 11 suffered wounds. Regardless of the conflicting casualty reports during the defense of Fort Sanders, the Federals were clearly decisive victors.

Gen. Longstreet and his forces disappointedly withdrew from Knoxville in the evening hours of December 4, and two days later, Gen. William T. Sherman arrived from Maryville where he had an encampment of thirty thousand soldiers. With the valiant effort but resounding defeat behind them, Longstreet and his men made their winter headquarters in Russellville, Tennessee. Even though he had a strong determination to return to seize Knoxville, his plans were rejected by his commanders, Gen. Robert E. Lee and President Jefferson Davis. The chapter thus closed on any significant fighting in Eastern Tennessee.

After his departure from Knoxville in

March 1864, John Watkins composed his last wartime letter to his future brother-in-law, describing some of the ravages of war that had visited the East Tennessee countryside.

We got away on the 9 o'clock train for Morristown some 42 miles distant. . . . We arrived at Morristown about 1/2 past 2 in the afternoon so you can see that we did not travel very fast. . . . And of all the God forsaken countries anybody ever saw I think, from Knoxville up as far as the army has been, that is in some respects about 8 miles out of Knoxville there is nothing but rocks, scrub oaks and cedar in sight. But from below Strawberry Plains the country begins to grow better and along through here I should think that it was a very good grain country. And last year it was all planted in corn, but this spring I don't think there will be anything put in for there is not a fence of any kind or description left in sight between here and Knoxville and no very good timber to make fence with or animals to plow the land with. What we have not got the rebels have and going back and forth the armies have cleaned it up.

Upon his discharge from the Union Army in June 1865, John Watkins returned to Pittsfield, Ohio, and married Sarah Victoria Probert. In 1895, he and a comrade attended a reunion of their unit, the Ohio 19th Battery, held in Knoxville. He wrote his wife two letters and gave details of their visits to Longstreet's headquarters and Fort Sanders.

We went out to the Armstrong house I spoke about. We were a little doubtful about our receipt. . . [one of the ladies present] escorted [us] into the parlor to sit and rest awhile and entertained us in a splendid manner in

connection with Longstreet's occupation of the premises, showed us every room in the house. Showed us all the bullet-holes and shell marks . . . showed us where his guns were placed on either side of the house, also where some men were killed on both sides, rebel and Federal and where buried in her yard. We were also on the spot where Gen. Sanders was shot about 80 rods from her house. He was shot by one of Longstreet's sharpshooters from a window in her house.

In his next letter, Watkins describes what remained of Fort Sanders, where he and his fellow soldiers withstood the Confederate attack.

Went to Fort Sanders, looked the place over and talked with old soldiers and some other people about it, but it will soon be of the past — boys are helping to tear down the parapets to find bullets and they get lots of them. . . . We can locate the place where our gun stood all right, now there is a big house built within 100 feet of it and a road is graded right through the works between where we were.

John Watkins was born in Cleveland, Ohio, of English parentage from Hereford. He and his wife had five children and lived on the Probert homestead farm for fifty years of their married life.

Special Collections is most grateful to Mrs. Haines for the contribution of John Watkins's letters and related material. This significant series of forty-seven letters not only provides primary information about the Battle of Fort Sanders and other arenas of the conflict, but it also reflects in some fashion the larger forces of the War Between the States. ■



"Attack on Knoxville," by Thomas Nast (New York, 1865).

PRICE THREE

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The Master of Mecklenburg

Visitors to the Library's Special Collections suite can now see the likeness of Tennessee historian J. G. M. Ramsey in a prominent place in the main reading room. One of several works there by Knoxville artist Lloyd Branson, the Ramsey portrait was presented to the University in 1984 by Mrs. Wyatt Stover of Baton Rouge, who is the great-granddaughter of Dr. Ramsey. The library is a particularly appropriate home for the portrait because it houses an important collection of Ramsey family books and manuscripts. The Ramsey materials were given a number of years ago by Mrs. Stover's sister, Miss Ellen LeNoir.

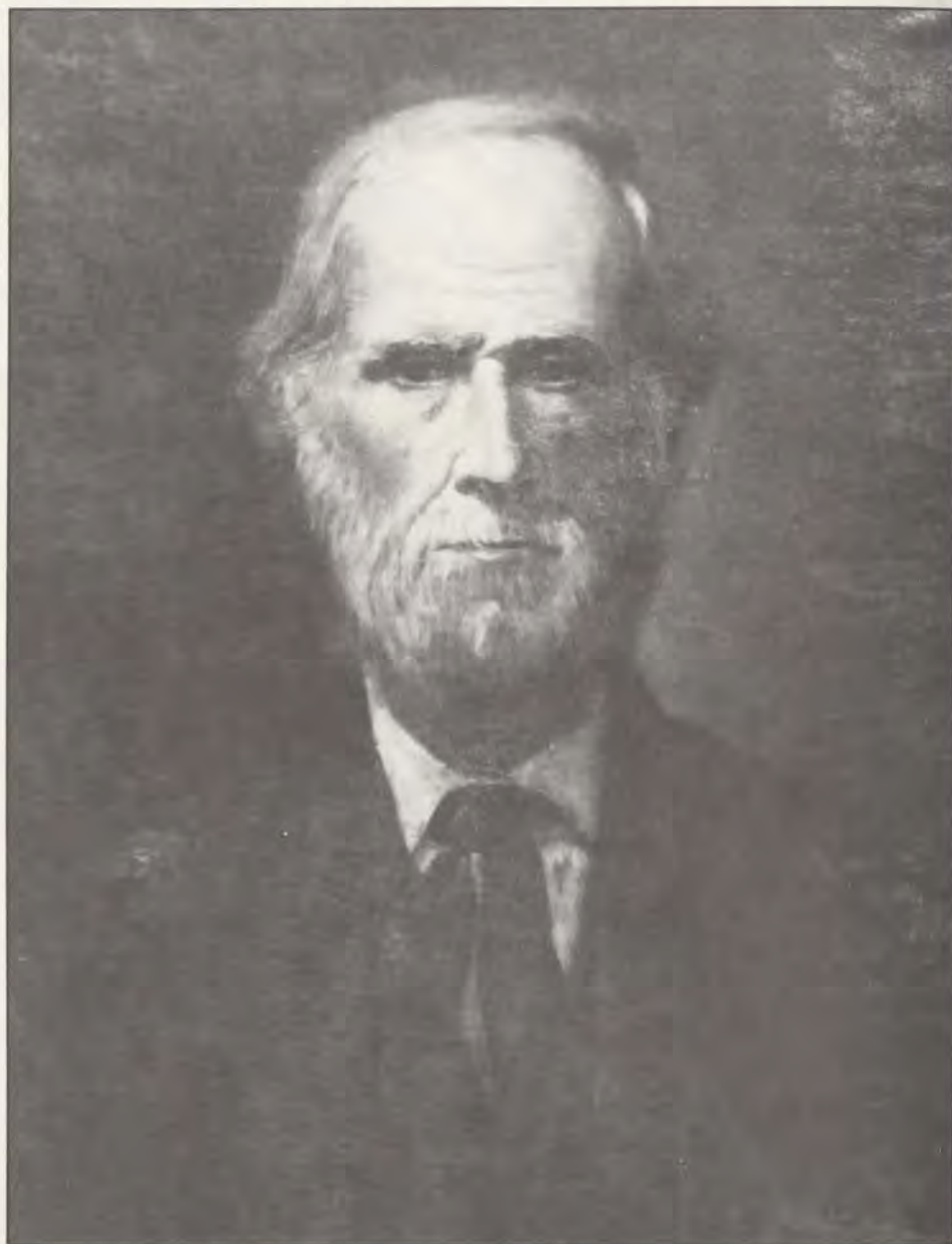
Although J. G. M. Ramsey was a prominent physician and a treasury official of the Confederacy, he is best known as the author of *The Annals of Tennessee to the End of the Eighteenth Century*, published in 1853. *The Annals*, as it is popularly known, was a cornerstone history of Tennessee, and later historians relied upon it heavily in compiling their accounts of the state's development. The Ramsey papers, dating from 1790 to 1912, include items relating to Francis Alexander Ramsey, the builder of Swan Pond, as well as to his son, the historian, and to the following generation. Researchers have found the Ramsey papers to be of immense interest in their search for sources relating to local history, to life in the nineteenth century, and to the Civil War. Among letters found in the Ramsey files are ones from Lyman Draper, Andrew Jackson, William G. McAdoo, and Mrs. James K. Polk.

Many researchers through the years have benefited from using the Ramsey collection. Perhaps the most substantial study coming from it was the dissertation prepared in 1965 by David L. Eubanks entitled, *Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey of East Tennessee: A Career of Public Service*. In his preface Eubanks states: "The real justification for another study of the Tennessee historian was the uncovering of a rather large collection of Ramsey letters and manuscripts which had been given to the University of Tennessee Library by one of Ramsey's great-granddaughters, Miss Ellen LeNoir, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Although Mary Margaret Hoskins (now Mrs. Graeme Canning), at the University of Tennessee in 1929, in a master's thesis written on Ramsey's life and work, mentioned these papers in her bibliography, neither she nor William B. Hesseltine, in his edition of Ramsey's autobiography published

in 1954, made use of them. Of less value to the Ramsey biographer, but of significance in their own right are letters of Lyman C. Draper to Ramsey, which Professor Hesseltine looked for, but was unable to find when he wrote his biography of Draper." The statements by Dr. Eubanks, who is now president of Johnson Bible College near Knoxville, point up the significance of the Ramsey collection.

Another study of interest resulted in a published article by Thomas J. Noel. It appeared in the October, 1983, issue of *Journal of the West* and was called "W. Wilberforce A. Ramsey, Esq. and the California Gold Rush." It made use of a group of letters written home by Ramsey's

son, who was a recruit of the East Tennessee Gold Mine Company. A story by Neal O'Steen in *The Tennessee Alumnus* (Winter 1984) dealt with this company. O'Steen, who also used the Ramsey papers, described the East Tennessee Gold Mining Company as "... one of the largest and best organized bodies of adventurers to depart Tennessee for the California gold fields in the middle 1800's." He wrote that "among the company ranks were two sons of Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, Knoxville physician and historian, whose *Annals of Tennessee* was then being written. William Wilberforce Ramsey, the elder son, had earned his A.B. degree from ETU (East Tennessee University, now The University of Tennessee) in 1845; and Francis Alexander



Portrait of J. G. M. Ramsey, by Lloyd Branson, 1872.



Lloyd Branson.

Ramsey, the younger brother, left the ETU classroom to join the adventurers.”

Aside from the interesting and valuable letters and documents that make up the collection, there are printed items of note. Among these are a rare print of Samuel Doak, founder and first president of Washington College (Ramsey attended Washington College in East Tennessee, 1814 — 1816), a broadside announcement of Dr. Ramsey’s professional services (printed in Knoxville in 1820), and a broadside Declaration of Independence by the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (printed in Knoxville in 1826).

Throughout his life Dr. Ramsey championed the Mecklenburg declaration as the first American declaration of independence. His great interest in this document stemmed from the fact that his grandfather, James McKnitt Alexander served as secretary of the Mecklenburg convention of May 19, 1775. In 1826 Ramsey made arrangements with Knoxville printer F. S. Heiskell to produce an elaborate broadside version of the declaration. The text, furnished to the printer by Ramsey, was enclosed in a design of typographic ornaments forming two architectural columns and an arch. The broadside is identified as printed by Heiskell and Brown, but it is not dated. The American Antiquarian Society, holder of one of three known copies, dates the piece 1819, but it can be

determined from Ramsey’s letters that the printing was done in 1826. A printer’s sample of the decorative border used on the finished broadside is present with the letters on the topic.

Apparently a copy of the rare broadside was once in the possession of Andrew Jackson. In a letter dated January 15, 1827, Jackson wrote to Ramsey: “Your favor of the 8th instant, presenting me with a print commemorative of the declaration of the Mecklenburg convention, is received. I beg you, sir, in return for this token of your regard for me, to accept of my sincere thanks, with the earnest expression of my hopes that your patriotic intentions may be crowned with success. That declaration ought not to be lost, or will it be while there are any of our Revolutionary patriots alive to attest its effects upon our Revolution.”

The respect Ramsey demonstrated for the Mecklenburg declaration and the part his ancestor played in the convention was again reflected by the names given to his homes. His plantation at the confluence of the Holston and French Broad rivers was known as Mecklenburg, and, later, his Knoxville residence was called Mecklenburg Place.

The portrait of James Gettys McGready Ramsey, which now hangs in the main reading room of Special Collections, was photographed and used as the frontispiece in *Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey Autobiography and Letters*, edited by William B. Hesseltine (Nashville, Tennessee Historical Commission, 1954) and again as a dust jacket illustration for *An Encyclopedia of East Tennessee*, edited by Jim Stokely and

Jeff D. Johnson (Oak Ridge, Children’s Museum of Oak Ridge, 1981). The portrait by Lloyd Branson hangs in the company of four other portraits by the same artist. The other portraits are of Sarah Sutherland Boyd (said to be Branson’s first portrait), Horace Maynard, Charles Coffin, and John Bell.

Lloyd Branson was a painter of some note. He was born in 1854 in Union County and was educated there and in Knoxville. As a youth, Branson was encouraged to study art by Dr. John Boyd, a prominent Knoxville physician. Perhaps it was because of Dr. Boyd’s influence that one of the earliest portraits was of Sarah Sutherland Boyd. In 1873 Branson went to New York to study at the National Academy of Design. He received a first prize at the academy in 1875. Later he went abroad and visited the art centers of Europe. Subjects of his paintings were political figures, college presidents, private citizens, and historical scenes. Among other places, his works hang at the capitol in Nashville, at The University of Tennessee, and at the Lawson-McGhee Library in Knoxville. Branson’s portrait of Ramsey, dated 1872, depicts the historian as an old man. The date indicates that it was painted before the artist’s period of training in New York. Branson returned to Knoxville in 1878, where he lived and worked until his death in 1925.

The library is grateful to Mrs. Stover for placing her great-grandfather’s portrait in the Ramsey collection held here. Alongside other Ramsey materials, both published items and manuscripts, the portrait enhances holdings to a considerable degree. The

DOCTOR RAMSEY,

—•••••—

OFFERS his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Knoxville and the adjacent country.

He may be called upon at his shop on ~~Market~~ *Jefferson* Street, nearly opposite the dwelling-house of ~~Mr. William Bowen~~ *Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey*.

He has just received, from BALTIMORE, A FULL SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES.

Knoxville, August 28, 1820.

P. CAREY, PRINTER, KNOXVILLE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



MAY 30, 1775.

In conformity to an order issued by the Colonel of Mecklenburg County, in North Carolina, a CONVENTION, vested with unlimited powers, met at Charlotte, in said County, on the Nineteenth day of May, 1775, when ABRAHAM ALEXANDER was chosen Chairman, and JOHN Mc'KNITT ALEXANDER, Secretary. After a free and full discussion of the objects of the Convention, it was

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

I. THAT whoever, directly or indirectly, abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the **unchartered and dangerous** invasion of our **RIGHTS**, claimed by Great Britain, is an **ENEMY TO THIS COUNTRY**, to AMERICA and to the **INHERENT and INALIENABLE RIGHTS** of MAN

II. RESOLVED, THAT WE, the **CITIZENS** OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY, do hereby **Dissolve** the **political bands** which have connected us to the **mother country**, and hereby **ABJURE** ourselves from all **ALLEGIANCE** to the British crown, and **ABJURE** ALL POLITICAL CONNECTION, CONTRACT OF ASSOCIATION with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our **RIGHTS & LIBERTIES** and inhumanly shed the **INNOCENT BLOOD** of American Patriots at Lexington.

III. RESOLVED, THAT **WE DO HEREBY DECLARE OURSELVES A FREE & INDEPENDENT PEOPLE**, ARE, and of right ought to be a **sovereign and self-governing association** under the **CONTROL** of NO **POWER** other than that of our **GOD** and the **General Government of Congress**; to the maintenance of which **INDEPENDENCE**, we **SOLEMNLY PLEDGE** to each other, our **MUTUAL CO-OPERATION**, our **LIVES**, our **FORTUNES** and our **MOST SACRED HONOR**.

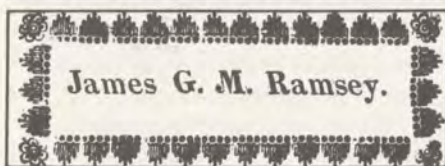
ABRAHAM ALEXANDER, Chairman.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Adam Alexander.	Henry Dowd.	Duncan Ochletres.
Hezekiah Alexander.	John Fleming.	John Phifer.
Ezra Alexander.	John Ford.	Thomas Polk.
Charles Alexander.	William Graham.	Ezekiel Polk.
Waitstill Avery.	James Harris.	Benjamin Patton.
Ephraim Brevard.	Robert Irwin.	John Quesary.
Hezekiah J. Balch.	William Kannon.	David Reese.
Richard Barry.	Matthew McClure.	Zacheus Willson, sen.
John Davidson.	Neill Morrison.	William Willson.
William Davidson.	Samuel Smith.	

countenance of Dr. Ramsey peering from the wall appears to preside over the outstanding assemblage of Tennessee historical materials gathered in this location. It seems highly suitable that the picture of the celebrated historian be displayed among treasures he would have revered.

In addition to the portrait, Mrs. Stover presented the library with eighteen books that were passed down through her family. She also gave another portrait, one of Mrs. E. A. R. Breck, J. G. M. Ramsey's daughter and Mrs. Stover's great-aunt. All of these items are welcome additions to the collection. Through her continued interest and generosity, Mrs. Stover has made a major contribution toward enriching the resources of the University. ■



From another source, two volumes from J. G. M. Ramsey's library were acquired this year. The volumes were *A System of Surgery, Extracted from the Works of Benjamin Bell of Edinburgh* by Nicholas B. Waters (Philadelphia, 1806) and *The Principles of Midwifery* by John Burns (Philadelphia, 1817). Each book bears Ramsey's bookplate. ■

A Gentleman and Scholar

An outstanding collection of books from the private library of a history scholar has come to the University through a bequest this year. The books, assembled by W. Neil Franklin of Alexandria, Virginia, are of high quality. The collection includes not only good, solid works in American history, but it also contains a number of rare and unusual books relating to Tennessee and the Southeast.

Dr. Franklin, born in Morristown, Tennessee, in 1902, held a bachelor's degree from The University of Tennessee and both master's and doctoral degrees from Princeton University. Before joining the National Archives in 1936, he taught at Southern Methodist University, Maryville College, and The University of Tennessee, Knoxville. At the National Archives Dr. Franklin was chief of the general reference division and of the diplomatic, legal, and



Capitol of the State of Franklin, Greeneville. From *Dropped Stitches in Tennessee History*, by John Allison (Nashville, 1897).

fiscal branch. He was archivist of the territorial papers branch when he retired in 1972. After retirement he did research for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which publishes state papers. He died in 1982.

The Franklin Library contains 357 volumes and numerous personal papers. Among noteworthy titles in the collection are first editions of J. G. M. Ramsey's *Annals of Tennessee*, John P. Brown's *Old Frontiers*, and Samuel Cole William's *Lost State of Franklin*, *Early Travels in the Tennessee Country*, *The Beginnings of West Tennessee*, and *Dawn of Tennessee Valley and Tennessee History*. Although some of the books in Dr. Franklin's bequest are already present in UT's library, it is always desirable to acquire additional copies of unusual titles, especially when they are in good condition and have value because of association with a respected personage. Many of Dr. Franklin's books have notations and marginalia.

The copy of Ramsey's *Annals of Tennessee* in Dr. Franklin's collection was previously referred to as a first edition. It was published at Charleston by John Russell in 1853, but the identical volume was also published in Charleston the same year by Walker and James. To add to the confusion about editions or issues, *The Annals* was published in Philadelphia by Lippincott and

Grambo in 1853. There has been disagreement among bookmen about the true first issue of the first edition. The Charleston issues are generally regarded as first editions. Ramsey took his manuscript to the South Carolina city, where he had personal and business connections, and made arrangements for publication there. Evidence supports a claim that Walker and James issued the first *Annals* because in the J. G. M. Ramsey Collection at UT (written about elsewhere in this *Report*) there is a copy labeled, "This is the first copy sent by the publisher to Dr. Ramsey." Dr. Ramsey's first copy has printed on the title-page: "Charleston: Walker and James. 1853." Franklin's copy may in this light be called a first edition, second issue. Whatever the issue, the newly acquired volume is in splendid condition, and it is a valuable addition to library holdings.

Another book noted earlier was John P. Brown's *Old Frontiers*, published in Kingsport, Tennessee, in 1938. Even though it has been reprinted, the first edition remains in demand and has become a collector's item. The story of the Cherokee Indians from earliest times to the date of their removal to the west in 1838, *Old Frontiers* is important because of its historical account and because it contains an extensive Cherokee vocabulary. The volume, which is autographed by the author, is generously

supplied with Franklin marginalia in the form of corrections and critical comment.

The four titles by Samuel Cole Williams mentioned in the foregoing are all important contributions to Tennessee history, and all have become sought after by book collectors. They have been reprinted, but the first editions continue to be prized. Perhaps the most valuable of the four is *The History of the Lost State of Franklin*, published in 1924, which is one of the most comprehensive chronicles relating to the abortive attempt at statehood. Historian Stanley Horn stated: "The effort of the settlers along the headwaters of the Tennessee River to establish a separate state soon after the close of the Revolutionary War has long provided one of the most dramatic chapters in the history of our country, but historical writing on the subject has been fragmentary and sketchy." In his widely acclaimed article "Twenty Tennessee Books" (*Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, March 1958), Horn cited *The Lost State of Franklin* and the three other Williams titles listed here as being among the top twenty books considered as foundation essentials in the building of a Tennessee historical library. Ramsey's *Annals of Tennessee*, already discussed, was also one of Horn's top twenty.

The volumes selected for comment above represent only a fraction of the worthy works which make up Neil Franklin's library. They, along with such titles as *Life of Andrew Johnson* by James Jones (Greeneville, Tenn., 1901), *Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession* by W. G. Brownlow (Philadelphia, 1862), and *The First President Johnson* by Lately Thomas (New York, 1968), serve to demonstrate the high quality of the books bequeathed to the University. They show that Dr. Franklin was a book collector of taste and discernment.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Franklin maintained a continuous interest in their alma mater. For a number of years, they returned for the golden grads reunion, and Dr. Franklin usually visited the library. He was generous through the years in offering both material and intellectual support to the library. It is appropriate that the books so carefully selected by this able historian and archivist are now housed at The University of Tennessee. The library is grateful for the thoughtfulness shown by Dr. Franklin in designating The University of Tennessee as the recipient of his collection and is appreciative of Mrs. Franklin's attention in carrying out his wishes. ■

JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION.

Saturday, July 19, 1834.

The Convention met according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. GARRETT of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The morning business being through :
The Convention on motion of Mr. JOHN A. McKISSEE again resolved itself into Committee of the

Whole, Mr. CANNON in the Chair, on the existing Constitution, and the several amendments thereto proposed, and after some time spent in the consideration thereof, the Committee rose, reported progress, asked and obtained leave to sit again.
And then the Convention adjourned.

Constitutional Revisionists of 1834 "MINISTERS, DUELERS and THE MISSISSIPPI"

BY ROBERT L. MORGAN

Although Tennessee's Constitution has undergone numerous changes during the seven conventions held since 1796, some of the most democratic in spirit were those adopted during the convention of 1834.

A rare journal of the convention was acquired by the Special Collections Library this year, and it includes debates among the delegates and final revisions which were submitted to the voters for rejection or approval. Some of the most important of these dealt with taxation, legislative representation, and giving voters the right to elect county officials.

The original constitution provided for equal and uniform land taxation, whereby a town lot valued at \$5,000 was taxed the same as one worth \$50. The delegates adopted a revision that allowed for taxation of land according to its value.

Popular elections of county officials was another democratic and dramatic departure from the earlier constitution. Under the first one, members of the legislature chose members of county courts for life or good behavior. The "reformers" of the 1834 convention saw their efforts result in revision to give the voters the right to select justices of the peace, sheriffs, trustees, and registers.

Just as the convention resulted in significant revisions, delegates failed to remove other provisions, some of which, although seemingly archaic, remain a part of the constitution today.

An article from the first constitution which has survived to this date pertains to disqualifications. It states: "Whereas Ministers of the Gospel are by their profession, dedicated to God and to the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions; therefore, no Minister of the Gospel, or priest of any

denomination whatever, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature."

Another article, adopted in 1834 and still retained in the constitution, disqualifies duelers from holding office. "Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel, or knowingly be a bearer of a challenge to fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be an aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right to hold any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

And one other dating from the 1796 constitution which has been kept for nearly two centuries is probably appropriate to the times, both then and now. As a deterrent to vote buying or bribery, it states that "any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct."

The Free Elector in Hartford, Connecticut, in October, 1834, noted another somewhat far-reaching provision for that time. In the first paragraph of the article, the newspaper stated that "among the general declarations in the Bill of Rights of the new constitution of Tennessee is one averring that the free navigation of the Mississippi is one of the inherent rights of the citizens of that State, which can never be conceded to any power whatever."

The Journal of the Convention was recently acquired by the library with the use of gift funds. It is a hitherto unrecorded form of the 1834 convention proceedings, with a day-to-day account of matters conducted by the delegates. The daily journals were issued from the *National Banner* newspaper in Nashville and came out in ninety numbers between May 20 and August 30, 1834. These serial pieces are separate and distinct from *Journal of the Convention of the State of Tennessee, Convened for the Purpose of Revising and Amending the Constitution . . .*

a 415-page book also published by the *National Banner* in 1834. While the text of the two volumes is virtually identical, the format is significantly different, and the serial version was undoubtedly the first to be issued.

It is difficult to understand how a publication compiled by a newspaper, with a subject of apparently wide interest, could disappear from public awareness. Perhaps the serial *Journal* was not intended for wide circulation but was designed to serve the

needs of the sixty delegates and other principals of the convention. The ephemeral nature of the numbers, along with a limited distribution, could therefore account for their disappearance. At any rate, *The Journal* in serial format does not appear in any inventory of printing in Tennessee. It is a significant event when such previously unknown records from the past become available for examination and use in a suitable public repository.

Woodville and Other Outstanding Gifts

Woodville; or, The Anchorite Reclaimed (Knoxville, 1832), is considered by bookmen and librarians to be one of the most desirable titles to have in a collection of Tennesseana. In the preface to *Woodville* the writer states: "An author whether good or bad, or between both, is an animal whom every body is privileged to attack; for though all are not able to write books — all conceive themselves able to judge them. And as it is my first effort of the kind, the introduction of this work to the public is accompanied with the depressing fear of a failure. But, when it is considered that it is also the first work of its kind ever published in our State, I am cheered with the animating hope that it will meet the smiles of a generous and enlightened community, as being the 'harbinger of better things.' "

The author, Charles W. Todd, alludes to the fact that *Woodville* was the first novel published in Tennessee written by a Tennessean. Being the first Tennessee novel is the principal point contributing to the

book's collectibility. According to Goodspeed's *History of Tennessee* (Nashville, 1887), it is a novel of East Tennessee life, with some of the scenes laid at Montvale Springs. Many of the characters are supposed to have been taken from real life. Ronald Allen's book, *Some Tennessee Rarities* (Knoxville, 1973), points out that *Woodville* is not the first full-length novel published in Tennessee, it being preceded by the 1831 Knoxville printing of Oliver Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. The Allen book identifies only five libraries as holding copies of *Woodville*. These are Yale, the Library of Congress, the Boston Public Library, the Tennessee State Library, and Knoxville's Lawson-McGhee Library. The University of Tennessee is fortunate now to count its library among those owning the rare novel. A generous donor, who wishes to remain anonymous, presented the library with a complete copy recently.

Book Collections

Each year it is a pleasure to recognize outstanding gifts of books. Some of the

donors mentioned here have given books in previous years, and others have made donations for the first time. Those who offer continuing support are greatly appreciated, and those who make first time gifts are warmly received and encouraged to become friends and benefactors of the library.

Among continuing supporters the names of several friends and alumni will be remembered. Contributions from **Ronald Allen, Ronald Petersen, Andrew Kozar, Mr. and Mrs. Tom McCallie, Mrs. Broadus Farrar, and the Wallace McClures** have been recorded in earlier development Reports.

Hardly a year passes without significant gifts of material from **Ronald Allen**. This year he contributed 243 pieces of sheet music, 205 pieces of historical ephemera relating to Knoxville and Tennessee, and 24 volumes holding local interest. Mr. Allen, who is a Knoxville insurance company executive and a bookman, has long been one of the library's strongest benefactors.

The noteworthy collection of songsters and hymnals in Special Collections could not have been assembled without the assistance of **Ronald Petersen**. The 1981-82 *Library Development Program Report* carried a notice about an important group of fifty-two songsters presented by Dr. Petersen. Since then he has continued to help build library resources by furnishing both funds and materials to supplement the collection of unusual songbooks. This year he gave six rare nineteenth century hymnals and contributed toward the purchase of a number of others. Dr. Petersen, a distinguished professor of botany, is a valued friend of the library.

Seventeen books of high quality were added to the Special Collections in the spring through the generosity of **Mrs. Broadus Farrar**. Mrs. Farrar in 1974 presented a notable group of volumes and manuscripts from the private library of her grandfather, Samuel Mayes Arnell (see *Library Development Program Report*, 1974-75). The recent group of books, also from the Arnell family, include unusual items relating to Tennessee history and to a variety of topics of general interest. The imposing selection of books given earlier, along with the new gift, form The Honorable Samuel Mayes Arnell Collection. Arnell was a Tennessee legislator (1865-1866) and a U.S. Congressman (1866-1870). The library is grateful for Mrs. Farrar's interest and support.



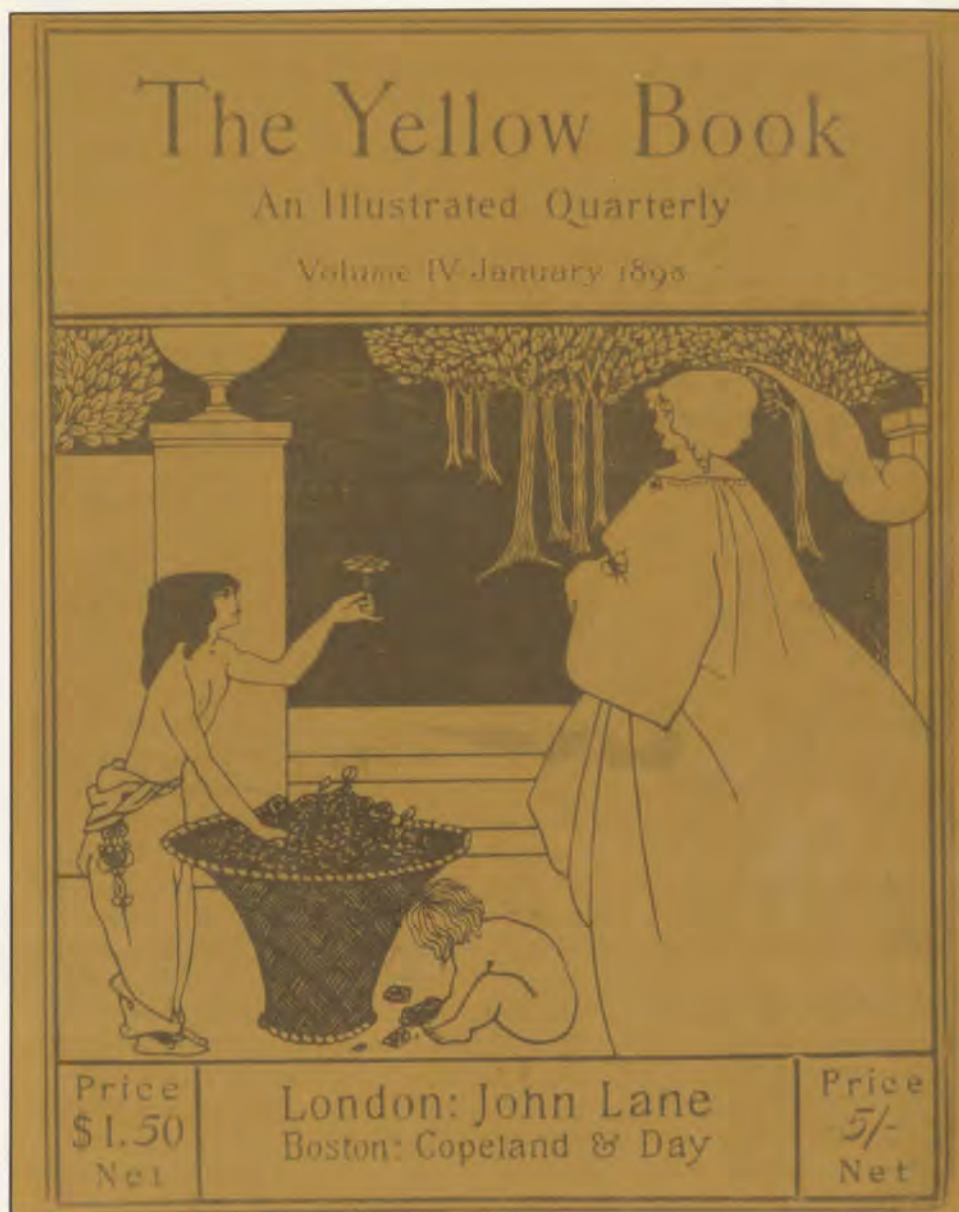
One of the settings of *Woodville*. From *Mineral Springs of North America*, by J. J. Moorman (Philadelphia, 1873).

Ten years ago **Andrew Kozar** acquired for the manuscript division the papers of Arthur H. Steinhaus, a distinguished physiologist. The addition of these important physical education papers lent a new dimension to the library's research potential. Dr. Kozar, former head of men's physical education and now executive assistant to the UT president, has in ensuing years demonstrated a growing interest in library needs. He has become a regular contributor of materials and a spokesman advocating private support for the library. This year he presented some forty-seven unusual and out-of-print books to the Special Collections. It is rewarding to have Dr. Kozar as an enthusiastic benefactor.

In 1966 when the Estes Kefauver collection was being assembled in a new wing of the library, **Thomas H. McCallie, III** (then enrolled in the College of Law) was a student assistant in the Special Collections division. Now a Chattanooga attorney, Tom McCallie has retained his interest in the University and in the library. His interest kindled the interest of his wife, the former Elizabeth Frazier, and resulted in placement of the James B. Frazier papers in the manuscript collection. The papers of Governor Frazier (later Senator Frazier) came to the library in two installments. The first group was given by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Frazier, Jr. in 1973, and the second group was given by **Elizabeth Frazier McCallie** in 1979. The Frazier and McCallie gifts both included books as well as manuscripts. This year Tom and Elizabeth McCallie gave thirty-nine additional books associated with the Frazier family. It is a pleasure to add these desirable items to the other materials they have directed to the library.

On several occasions in past years **The Wallace McClures** have contributed collections of books and papers to the library. These materials have reflected on Mr. McClure's career in international law, the diplomatic service, and teaching. This year from the McClure estate, Mrs. McClure has donated another large collection of books and papers. Many of the files, which filled ninety-five packing cases, relate to the McClure Foundation for the Study of World Affairs. Through the interest and support of the McClures the library's resources have been markedly enriched.

Some of the new donors of book collections include Woodson Cowan, Mrs. John McKinnon, and Homer D. Swingle.



A file of *The Yellow Book* was a part of the Woodson Cowan gift.

The largest gift of books came from **Woodson Cowan**, who donated to the library 226 volumes of high quality. Among Mrs. Cowan's books were a number of literary first editions and an impressive collection of works on gardening. Some of the notable first editions included titles from the pens of Walt Whitman, Ernest Hemingway, Somerset Maugham, and Aldous Huxley. The library is grateful to Mrs. Cowan for her generous contribution.

Another outstanding gift of books came from **Mrs. John McKinnon**, who presented the rare book division with twelve antique volumes. Four of these date from the early seventeenth century and three others date from the early eighteenth century. Many

of the McKinnon books are on theological subjects and were acquired in Edinburgh, the seat of Presbyterianism. The oldest volume in this group is *The Grand Case of the Present Ministry* by Francis Fullwood, printed in London in 1662. Mrs. McKinnon presented the books in memory of her husband, the Reverend John H. McKinnon. Her thoughtful contribution is appreciated and admired.

Homer Swingle, retired professor of plant and soil science, provided the library with five unusual volumes. Among these books was the 1876 edition of Asa Gray's *School and Field Book of Botany*. All of Professor Swingle's gifts were titles or editions not previously found in the

collection. It is gratifying for the library to experience the continuing support of emeritus and retired University personnel.

Manuscript Collections

In addition to collections of books, the library has received several important groups of private and corporate papers. The papers, placed in the manuscript division, include the Frank Wilson papers, the Knoxville Technical Society papers, and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers archives from the East Tennessee Section.

The Wilson papers, the gift of **Mrs. Frank W. Wilson** of Signal Mountain, are an important acquisition. Judge Wilson, a well known jurist, was the presiding judge in the sensational Hoffa trial of 1964. He was prominent also for his work as campaign manager for Estes Kefauver in the 1948 bid for the presidency and for his own congressional candidacy in 1950. The Wilson files, about thirty thousand pieces, will enrich the library's holdings in the fields of law, history, and political science. The University is grateful to have become the repository for this significant group of papers.

The **Knoxville Technical Society** papers, about thirty-five hundred pieces, were presented early in the year by the society. The society, formed in 1921, is an association of engineers, architects, physicists, chemists, and other professionals engaged in allied arts and sciences. The collection covers the society's business from 1931 to 1982, with the majority of records

concentrating on the years 1950 to 1982. The library is enhanced by the wealth of source material present in the files of such an association.

The archives of the **Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.** was placed in the library's growing manuscript division this year by members of the institute. The papers in this collection concern the IEEE's East Tennessee Section and include its history, reports, financial material, newsletters, minutes, correspondence, yearbooks, and student activities. The archives contain about forty-two hundred fifty pieces and cover the years 1936 to 1984. The library is pleased to have been selected as the home for the institute's records. This archive, grouped with the Knoxville Technical Society papers, begins to form a new research strength.

The collections of books and manuscripts mentioned above represent wide variations. They are received into the library with the understanding that they will be disseminated among the library divisions where they will be found most useful. The rare and unusual items will be held in the Special Collections division, while the more frequently seen books of general interest, or those of a technical nature, will be placed in the Main, Undergraduate, Music, or Agriculture/Veterinary Medicine libraries.

We are fortunate to have received this year, as in other years, the gifts chosen for mention. We are fortunate also to have received many other useful gifts too numerous to list here. ■

secure quarters in the Special Collections Library. He said:

Sixty years ago my aunt lent Col. Ward's diary to someone. . . . It was lost, for she could never remember who had asked to read it. My mother would tell me that the diary was interesting, but she could recall few details from it. A few years ago I read a thesis. . . . The author listed a diary by Col. William Ward in the Indiana archives. My heart leaped. My aunt had married an Indiana man and had lived in Indianapolis until, an old widow, she moved to Chicago. But, no! This diary came from an Indiana Col. Ward, a Yankee. All of my hopes of ever seeing the diary collapsed.

The first sentence of your letter started memory after memory. In counterpoint to that memory was gratitude that the diary is in as safe a place as it can be and in the hands of a careful editor. How lucky, I thought, that my aunt had been careless [to have loaned the diary to someone]. Had the diary passed down in our family, some chance might have buried it forever, while the chance by which it disappeared was the first step to its preservation. Please give the Special Collections librarian our thanks for his part in clearing up a family mystery. Our thanks to you are great.

During the course of correspondence with the librarian, the great grandson asked about the possibility of placing in Special Collections an unpublished novel written by another aunt. He says.

. . . [she] was — you might say — in her own class in the Platonic system of ideas. At least, my experience to date has turned up no one in that class. She was a wonder to me. Well, she wrote a novel, which my sister has and has read. She has told me that it is full of information such as one finds in the Foxfire books. It comes to 1,000 handwritten pages, the pages being whatever paper came to hand; advertisements, bills, and so forth, with the novel on the back. Here's what my sister and I have thought. Since you have been so kind as to take on Grandpa's diary, you may be willing to take on this novel. . . .

Perhaps you would perform one more kindness. Will you let the donors of Col. Ward's diary know that our family is grateful to them for getting it into your hands?

The Ward diary is being transcribed into typewritten form by R. B. Rosenberg, a Ph.D. candidate in history at UT, Knoxville. The acquisition of the diary brings to Special Collections a substantial research document related to the Civil War. And the publication of information about it in an article of wide interest and readership has brought about an acquisition with potentially significant promise. ■



William W. Ward.

The Ward Diary Revisited

Articles in the 1982-83 and 1983-84 *Library Development Program Report* about the acquisition of a Civil War diary has solved a longstanding mystery for the family of the journal's author.

At the time the unsigned diary was acquired by the library, it was a mystery within itself. The daily account of events over a period of more than a year did not disclose the writer's name. An investigation of clues found in the form of names, locations, and events supplied enough information to establish the identity of the writer as Col. William W. Ward of the Confederate Army.

Upon reading of the reappearance of the diary in the *Reports*, a great-grandson of Col. Ward replied to a letter written by R. B. Rosenberg, author of one of the articles, expressing gratitude that the diary was in

The World War II Collection

With the series of fortieth anniversaries of memorable events in World War II following quickly one upon another, there is a rising interest in remembering that war. The Special Collections World War II Veterans Project has succeeded in reaching some of the people who remember those events well or who participated in them. Veterans and their families from around the state and beyond have donated letters, photographs, logs and diaries, newspapers, maps, and unit histories to a growing body of World War II materials.

A number of libraries and archives have extensive personal and professional records of senior officers. Very few are collecting the personal papers and reminiscences of junior officers and enlisted personnel. Hence, the UTK collection begins to fill a very real gap in our information about World War II. Currently, the library is acquiring materials from the following groups:

- persons who were living in Tennessee in the years 1939 to 1945 and who joined the military
- persons from elsewhere who served in Tennessee
- current residents of Tennessee who served in the military during the war

All the services are represented in what is rapidly becoming an extensive collection. The Kingsport nephew of a naval junior officer killed when the *Quincy* went down at the Battle of Savo Island donated two letter

boxes and a scrapbook. The wife of a retired UT professor gave many letters written to her while her husband was in naval training and in the Pacific. A local newspaper photographer cleaned out his files of many photos taken while he was with the 8th Air Force. A member of the 23rd Seabees received a translated diary of a Japanese officer killed on Attu. Probably the largest single collection came from the executive officer of the 117th Infantry Regiment (Tennessee National Guard) relating to their stateside training and their fight from Normandy to the Elbe River.

There are also, unfortunately, too many stories of letters and diaries being lost or discarded by people who were not aware of their value to present and future historians. If you have and would donate letters, diaries, photographs, or similar records that reflect upon the activities of Tennesseans in World War II let us hear from you. Contact Dr. Charles W. Johnson, Department of History, 1101 McClung Tower, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0411 (Tel. 615-974-5421 or 615-974-7088); or Special Collections Librarian John Dobson, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-1000 (Tel. 615-974-4480).

Charles W. Johnson

Charles W. Johnson



Charles Johnson, history professor, Mrs. Harold Fink, and John Dobson, Special Collections Librarian, examine Mrs. Fink's contribution of her husband's World War II memorabilia.



Curie medal from the Alexander Hollaender collection.

The Radiation Biology Collection

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, has developed in its research library the Archival Center for Radiation Biology, which has become an internationally known collection. The emphasis in this repository is on relevant manuscripts, research notes and data, scientific society proceedings, scientific correspondence, bibliographies, and rare and specialized journals in all languages from scientists in all countries.

Although the emphasis in this repository is upon manuscript materials, the library also houses significant published books and journals, photographs, and photoduplicated material. All of these items have been catalogued and are available for use by scholars and advanced students interested in the history and philosophy of science. Among the materials at the University library are those of L. H. Gray, Antoine Lacassagne, Alexander Hollaender, and other renowned scientists.

The Gray papers include information on Gray's activities with the National Research Council and the International Committee on Radiological Units. Certain others reflect his work as director of the British Empire Campaign Research Unit in Radiology. Among Hollaender's work is research material on mutation production by radiation and radiation protection and recovery. The Lacassagne material is highlighted by his research into cancers of different parts of the body and experiments to discover effects of atomic radiation in the treatment of cancer.

The endeavor to build this collection, which now contains over 140,000 pieces of research representing twenty noted scientists, plus significant papers from the U. S.

Atomic Energy Commission, was undertaken after consultation with and the encouragement of the AEC. Upon its establishment in 1970, Dr. John Totter, director of the AEC's Division of Biology and Medicine said: "The decision . . . that such a Center should be located at the University is most appropriate in view of the close proximity to Oak Ridge, one of the world's largest centers of radiation biology, and the relationship of the University to these laboratories. There has been a long and active interest at the University in radiation biology. This is attested to by the fact that there has been a Radiation Biology Institute on campus for a number of years. In addition, the University has served as an Atomic Energy Commission contractor for the UT-AEC Agricultural Research laboratory and is an active member of the Oak Ridge Associated Universities. Further evidence of this interest was provided by the establishment of the University of Tennessee-Oak Ridge Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences in close association with the Biology Division of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory."

The founder of the center was Dr. Alexander Hollaender, senior research director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and professor of biomedical sciences. Dr. Hollaender was responsible for initiating the project and remains active in conducting a program to search for and acquire significant and appropriate materials for the center.

The manuscripts and other items are housed in the University's Special Collections Library and are available to researchers Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. They are housed in an area that affords security and supplies controlled conditions conducive to the preservation of the holdings. Finding aids and collection descriptions are provided to assist in locating information.

Continuing excellence for the center is a goal of the University. Donors may wish to make bequests, give materials, or designate funds for the collection. Interested individuals should contact the UTK Development Office, 401 Student Services Building, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996. The phone number is (615) 974-5045.

An Annual Visitor to Special Collections

Except for two summers taken up with a Fulbright lectureship at Java's major Gadjah Mada University, I have returned to Knoxville every June since 1978 for three months of reading, research, and writing in the Special Collections Division of Hoskins Library. It was while I was working on my dissertation in American literature under Professor Richard Beale Davis in 1974-75 at Tennessee that I discovered the wealth of published material available in my field of Southern literature, particularly that of the antebellum period. This collection of neglected American writing was built over the years largely by the efforts and dedication of Dr. Davis himself. Two books in this holding that are of particular interest to me in my study of Southern pastoral, and which suggest the extensiveness and worth of the collection, are a first edition in leather of John Davis's first "Southern" novel, *The First Settlers of Virginia* (1806), a story of John Smith and Pocahontas; and a first edition in cloth of Sidney Lanier's *Tiger-Lilies* (1867), a romance set in East Tennessee and the



Jan Bakker, a visiting scholar.

Peninsula before and during the Civil War.

Not all of the romances of the Old South — works by William Gilmore Simms, John Esten Cooke, and William Alexander Caruthers, to name a few — that I have used in Special Collections are first editions. But the pleasure is there nonetheless in having an original nineteenth century second edition in hand to read. A first edition of Augusta Jane Evans Wilson's *Macaria; or, Altars of Sacrifice* published on wrapping paper in Richmond in 1863 would be a treasure as well as a valuable research source. Still, the first New York edition of 1864 is on hand, and it is probably not as frail as the original and a lot easier to read.

My current interest in the writing of the antebellum South concerns the publications of the women authors of the period. As Jay B. Hubbell says in *The South in American Literature, 1600-1910*, they far outnumbered the men who can be considered professional writers of the period. And they, "this mob of scribbling women," as Nathaniel Hawthorne called them, are mostly all there on the shelves in Special Collections — from the amiable Caroline Gilman to the intense Caroline Lee Hentz. These writers' often turgid domestic romances tinged by latent feminism, I have discovered, stand in sharp contrast to the adventure-pastorals written by their male counterparts.

Well, whatever the quality of the writing of the authors of the Old South, or of its thematic content, the beauty of Tennessee's important collection of Americana is that the volumes are readily available for perusal by any visiting scholar. And what is not shelved in Special Collections, especially if you must have the first edition, is available on microfilm right through the double doors leading from the outer reception and reading room directly into the stacks of the main library. Nevertheless, for me, reading an old bound volume in the comfortably bookish surroundings so ably and pleasantly maintained by curator John Dobson and his staff is a much more rewarding experience any day, and infinitely easier on the eyes and disposition, than is squinting into a microfilm machine.

Jan Bakker
Utah State University

LIBRARY EVENTS



Richard Marius.

Library Day

"Appalachian Heritage: The Library Role" was the theme of the third annual Library Day at The University of Tennessee. Held in the University Center on May 24, 1985, the day's program featured the thirty-seventh Library Lecture. The lecture series initiated in 1949 was expanded in 1983 to become a day of activities involving several speakers.

The morning sessions included discussions by three regional librarians who are administrators of important Appalachian collections. Dr. Ellen Garrison of the Archives of Appalachia, East Tennessee State University, (Johnson City, Tenn.) was followed on the program by Eric Olson of Appalachian State University (Boone, N.C.), and by Mrs. Sidney Farr of Berea College (Berea, Kentucky).

The highlight of the afternoon session was the lecture given by Dr. Richard Marius of Harvard University. Entitled, "A Writer's Inspiration: Appalachia," the lecture attracted a large audience. Dr. Marius, the author of two novels with East Tennessee settings (*The Coming of Rain* and *Bound for the Promised Land*) was well-qualified to speak on the subject. A native of Tennessee, Marius was a professor of history at The University of Tennessee before going to Harvard.

Following the Marius lecture, an entertainment, "Tales and Music of Appalachia," was presented by Ron Short of the Roadside Theatre. At the same time,

"Vignettes of Appalachia," a potpourri of films documenting Appalachian culture were being shown in another location.

Throughout the day an exhibit area displaying Appalachian materials was open. Stalls were set up by George Brosi of the Appalachian Mountain Book Shop, Berea, Kentucky, and The University of Tennessee Press. Tours of The University of Tennessee Library were offered both in the morning and the afternoon.

Library Day, 1985, was attended by 230 participants, which made it the most successful occasion in the series.

Reception Honors Friends and Benefactors of the Library

The annual Library Friends and Benefactors reception was held on Thursday, May 9, from 5:00 until 7:00 p.m. at the McClung Museum. The museum, which has been the site of the reception for the past five years, has proved to be a popular setting for this occasion. Guests enjoy the pleasant ambiance of the museum and at the same time are afforded an opportunity to view the splendid exhibits mounted there.

Among the featured exhibits at the time of the reception were "Tennessee: Four Years of Civil War," and "Burial Practices in Ancient Egypt." The impressive Civil War exhibit made use of the many items on loan from the library's Special Collections division. The library's contribution included a series of colorful Civil War battle scenes published by Kurz and Allison in the 1890's and a number of wartime maps, photographs, and documents. A small exhibit arranged by the library especially for the reception featured a collection of letters and photographs relating to John Watkins, an Ohio soldier serving in Knoxville at the time of the siege. One of the letters contains a graphic eyewitness account of the assault on Fort Sanders. The Watkins collection was presented to the library by Mrs. Curtis Haines of Oberlin, Ohio. The John Watkins letters were the basis for the article on the Battle of Fort Sanders that appears in this issue of *The Library Development Review*. The article was researched and written for the *Review* by Robert L. Morgan.

The reception, hosted by the Chancellor's Associates and the University Library, is held each year as a means of

recognizing donors and of encouraging additional gifts. Guests were greeted by Donald Hunt, library director, and by members of the Friends and Benefactors Reception Committee.

Mr. Hunt introduced Pauline Bayne, Music Librarian, who announced that the Music Library is to be known hereafter as the George F. De Vine Music Library. A proclamation certificate was read by Mrs. Bayne and presented to Mr. De Vine. Mr. De Vine was honored in recognition of 38 years of service to students, the library, and the music department. Mr. Hunt then introduced Chancellor Jack Reese, who spoke briefly about the importance of library programs. The Chancellor expressed gratitude to friends and benefactors for their support and for their continued interest.

More than one hundred fifty people gathered to partake of refreshments, to view the exhibits, and to visit with friends, librarians, and colleagues. Name tags were provided at the entrance so that those assembled could mingle with ease. Acting as hosts, library faculty and Chancellor's Associates circulated among the guests and attempted to extend a cordial welcome to all.

Keepsake programs, which for nine years have been offered as mementoes of the occasion, were handed to each arrival. The keepsakes have been reproductions of prints holding historic interest. The selection this year was a print of the Tennessee Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Knoxville, taken from the *Report of the Board of Trustees of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School* (Knoxville, 1853). A limited number of programs from this and past years, all designs taken from originals in Special Collections, is available at the Special Collections Library.

Music for the event was provided by Theresa Pepin, pianist, who filled the background with the melodies of Cole Porter and George Gershwin. Mrs. Pepin is a reference librarian in the James D. Hoskins Library.

Members of the Library Committee and officials of the Development Office who organized the reception felt that this year's occasion was another in a series of successful events. The increased attendance evident in recent years is interpreted as a show of support for the library in its struggle toward improvement. ■



Jack Reese, George De Vine, Donald Hunt, and Pauline Bayne at library reception.

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

Over the years, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville Library has enjoyed a steady growth in the number and size of named endowments. There are currently forty-seven endowments with a total value of over \$700,000. These funds are invested by the University with the income dedicated to purchase materials for the library. The value of these endowments may increase in two ways . . . through additional gifts from the donors and/or through the reinvestment of a

small portion of the annual income, thereby increasing the value of the principal.

This permanent source of income dedicated for the purchase of books is the future of our library. As we continue our quest for the best and the brightest students and faculty we must provide them with the best library possible. The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee has allocated the funds to renovate the John C. Hodges Library. When construction is completed and

this facility is re-opened it will be a source of great pride for The University of Tennessee.

The State of Tennessee and the University continue to provide support for the people, the equipment and acquisitions, but these resources are limited. Therefore the Library would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the individuals, corporations and foundations who have enabled us to enjoy this current level of private support.

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Benefactors have made contributions valued at \$1000 or more during the July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985 fiscal year. Patrons have made commitments between \$500 and \$999; donors have contributed from \$100 to \$499 during the fiscal year. We regret that space limitations prevent the recognition of all donors to the library.

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PROCEDURES FOR MAKING GIFTS



John C. Hodges Library expansion under construction. The completed building, which will be the main university library, is expected to be occupied in 1987.

Over the years, private gifts have played an important role in the library program of The University of Tennessee, Knoxville. State appropriations simply cannot provide sufficient funds for us to acquire the many materials and books which are needed to maintain the level of quality we desire.

There are a number of ways in which individuals, corporations and foundations may offer private support to our library programs.

Gifts of Cash and Appreciated Securities

One of the most effective ways of assisting us is an outright gift of cash or securities. An unrestricted gift of this nature enables us to apply the funds to the area of greatest need. Also, a gift of appreciated securities offers attractive income tax benefits.

Deferred Gifts

Included in the deferred gift category are gifts by will, charitable remainder trusts and charitable lead trusts. It is important to note that while deferred gifts do not accrue to the University until some date in the future, there are often immediate income tax

benefits which can be enjoyed by the donor. The Office of Development can offer detailed information to interested individuals.

Special Collections

This unique section of the Library houses rare books, manuscripts, maps, prints and historical ephemera. Special Collections is of vital importance to the research collection and to the scholar, but often must give way to the needs of the instructional program and may suffer disproportionately in times of budgetary stress.

Several friends of the Library have made generous contributions to the Special Collections Library specifically to be used for the purchase of items of Tennesseana which, because of budgetary constraints, could not otherwise be obtained. This fund allows the Special Collections librarian the opportunity to purchase materials which appear on the open market. In so doing, some rare bit of Tennesseana may be brought back to the state.

Gifts of Books or Other Valuable Library Materials

Of course, we are particularly interested in receiving gifts that will enhance our collections or help fill out certain subject areas as required by the academic programs of the University. An institution of our size and complexity often needs duplicate copies of titles. You are encouraged to get in touch with us if you are in doubt about the desirability of books you may want to contribute.

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville Office of Development has the responsibility for working directly with all interested donors to ensure that their gifts are intelligently planned in light of current tax regulations. Anyone interested in making a gift to the library may use the business reply envelope included in this report, or contact:

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The University of Tennessee, Knoxville
401 Student Services Building
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